THE REFERUE BILL.

Threw 5,000,000 Men Out of Work-Mr. Plats of Connections Says Is Would Be Un-constitutional—Mr. Lindsay on Grounbacks. WARRINGTON, May 24,-After some routine usiness in the Senate this morning the War evenue bill was taken up, the pending ques. ing on Mr. McEnery's amendment exmpting from the tax on the gross receipts of

"limited liability, commercial erships, and partnerships conducting anting or farming business or preparing for navitat products of the soil." Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) asked whether the

amendment would exempt sugar plantations. He did not think they should be exempted. Mr. my said that it would exempt sugar estates, just as it would any other farming interand that it was just and right that they should be exempted.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) expressed the opin-Sen that the bill went as far as necessary in the on of agricultural interests.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) said that a bill propos ing to tax manufacturing corporations ought to be entitled. "A bill for the encouragement of ents in the United States Army," becanse, if it became a law, there would be a millien men in the United States out of work, or with wages so reduced that they would prefer pervice in the United States Army to service in anufacturing corporations. The burden of men who work in the mills, and not on the steckholders. As to the tax on savings banks, s was equally objectionable. As a rule, in New England there were no salaries paid to the officers of savings banks, except per haps a small salary in the Androscoggin Savings Bank. In his State the amount of salaries paid would not amount to \$3,000 a year. Every dollar of earnings went to the depositors, all of whom were men and women who worked in the mills, and who now received only 3 or 4 per cent, on their deposits.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.), a member of the F1nance Committee, characterized the proposed taxation of corporations as unnecessary, unjust and unconstitutional. It was unnecessary, cause the bill as it came from the Hous would raise revenue enough. It would have raised much more revenue than the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means had estimated. That estimate was \$100,000,000, but Mr. Platt believed that the House bill would yield from \$115,000,000 to \$120,000,000. As to the bond feature of the House bill, Mr. Platt thought that its terms were eminently fair and that the burdens of the war ought to be distributed over ten years.

Coming back to the proposition to tax cerporations, he said that it was unjust because it discriminated between persons engaged in the same class of business. He understood the feeling of the present day with regard to great corporations and the desire in some way to get them and to prevent their making money. But it should not be forgotten that half the number of corporations were small, made up of sons who put their skill and energy into the iness in place of capital. The Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) had said the other day that there were 500 creameries in Iowa which would be subjected to the tax on corporations. He (Mr. Platt) did not know how many creameries there were in Connecticut, but New England was full of them. He spoke of them as showing the kind of corporations which would be taxed

heavily. The method of measuring the tax on corpora tions Mr. Platt condemned as unequal and unfust. He gave an instance of a fruit corpora tion in New York, with a capital of \$100,000 and yearly sales of \$3,000,000, and said that the yearly tax on that corporation would be equal to 716 per cent, on its capital. Was that fair, bonest or equal!

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.)-Is it not also true that in mercantile operations sales are made where

there is absolutely no profit at all? "I am coming to that," Mr. Platt said, "This proposition taxes not only profitable corporas, but unprofitable corporations; not only profitable business, but unprofitable business. It even taxes business in the hands of re-

Mr. Platt went on to argue that the propos tax was illeral and unconstitutional, inasmuch as corporations were taxed by the States and cities. In his own city, he said, bank stocks were assessed at their full market value, and taxed 234 per cent. Mr. Platt summed up his argument with the statement that the proposed tax on corporations should be defeated. because too much revenue would be raised under the bill before that tax was reached, because it would raise more revenue from the people than the people ought to pay toward the war in one year, and because the proposed tax would be unjust and unequal in operation.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) made a legal and constitutional argument against the proposed tax on corporations. When he came to discuss the question between the issue of bonds, as prowided for in the House bill, or the issue of legal tender notes, as advocated by the Democratic Senators of the Finance Committee, he expressed his wonder at the change of sentiment undergone by the Democratic party since the timewhen all the Democrats in the House and in the Senate opposed the first issue of greenbacks during the civil war. He was frequently interrupted by other Democratio Senators, who questioned his position. He replied to them and argued that the real question before the Senate now was whether bonds should be sold to raise money to pay the expenses of the war, or whether they would have to be sold up less favorable conditions in order to buy gold to meet the raids that would be made the Treasury if the greenback issue was increased by a hundred and fifty millions. He ed that the first of these was the cormeet policy.

"Payment of the bonds." Mr. Lindsay added: "could not be demanded until after ten or twenty years, and within that time the people of the United States might, if they so decided, go to the silver standard. He argued that the paper money lasued by the Government during the civil war was the dearest kind of money. The largest part of it bore interest at 6 or at 7-90 per cent., while the bonds proposed in the pending bill would only bear interest at 3 per cent. If the bill became a law, Mr. Lindsay asserted he Republican Administration would redeem the greenbacks issued under it in gold, and ald, if necessary, sell bonds under the act of 1875 in order to get gold.

"This bill." he continued, "contemplates that we will use all the money in the Treasury except hundred millions of gold held as a redemption fund and that we will issue greenbacks, so that at the end of the year all the money that we will have in the Treasury will be a hundred ons of gold." Suppose some syndicate comes on then, with a hundred millions of greenbacks, and takes that hundred millions of gold, and the mext day another syndicate comes on with another hundred millions of greenbacks, demand-

ing gold, where is that gold to come from!" 'Are not all these gold syndicate fellows." Mr Cookrell asked raroastically, "pure, unadulterated patriots!

"Of course they are," Mr. Lindsay replied, amid laughter. "The policy proposed here will add to the power of these patriots to raid the Treasury by giving them a hundred and 'fty illions more of demand notes, so that they will have 25 per cent. more power to raid the Treas-

"Then we will have an opportunity," Mr. Cockrell replied, "to test their patriotism and to see whether they will come to raid the Treasury of its gold. I want this opportunity of seeing

whether they are unadulterated patriots.' "The difference between the Senator from Missouri and myself," said Mr. Lindsay, "is this; He still believes that these gold syndicate men are patriots, and I do not. He still believes that they will not raid the Treasury, and I believe that they will. I know what any speculator will

do even in time of war." Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) put a question to Mr. Lindeay as to what might asppen if the war abould go on the two or thron yours, and if come foreign nations should become involved in it. "The war," Mr. Lindsey replied, "will not go on for two or three years, unless we break down our credit at the cutset of the war, and that I am opposed to doing. We will sell bonds and get money for them. Our credit will be as good as gold and we will pay our debts in gold, and at the end of the war we will have conducted it on the very cheapest possible basis. We may secome involved with Continental powers, and

"When that time comes we will do it. What ever necessity demands will be done. It will be ione without complaint. And those who are alive at the end of the war will be charged up with the debt. But we cannot promote that state of affairs. We cannot discredit ourselves at the very outset by resorting to a currency which is in the nature of a forced loan, by issuing notes payable on demand, and putting no money in the Treasury to pay them when de-

on a coin basis, either gold or silver, and when

At the close of Mr. Lindsay's speech the bill went over without action, and after an executive session, the Senate, at S.P. M., adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

ures Were Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-In the House Mr. King of Utah had passed with amendments the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Inerior to appoint a commission of three persons to make allotments in severalty to the Indians on Uintah reservation and to obtain the cession to the United States from the Indians of lands not included in the distribution.

By unanimous consent resolutions and bills were considered and passed as follows: To print 5,000 extra copies of "commercial relations," by the State Department,

Authorizing the Secretary of War to permit the G. A. R. encampment at Cincinnati in Octobor to use condemned cannon for decorative

3.120 acres of forest land adjacent to the city for the purpose of developing a water supply or the place.

Providing for the appointment of not to exceed 100 additional hospital stewards during

ceed 100 additional hospital stewards during the present war.

Extending the Laws of 1890 authorizing the appointment of summary courts-martial for the trial of minor military offences to meet present changed conditions.

To organize a hospital corps of the navy, to exist during the war with Spain, to consist of twenty-five pharmacists, who shall be warrant officers, and as many hospital stewards and hospital apprentices as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary.

Senate bill ratifying and confirming appointments in the volunteer navy made by the President between April 21 and the date of approval of the bill, making appropriations for the naval establishment which authorized the appointments.

nate amendments to the bill providing for

Sonate amendments to the bill providing for a naval auxiliary coast defence were concurred in and the bill now goes to the President.

Regular order being demanded. Senate bill providing an American register for the steamship Zelandia of the Oceanic Steamship Company was taken up and passed.

Mr. Handy of Delaware moved to adjourn. The motion was carried by a vote of 72 to 24, and the House at 1:55 adjourned.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The President Sends a Long List of Preme tions to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: For appointment in the Signal Corps-To be Colenel, Lieut. Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody. To be Lieutenant-Colonel-Capt, James Allen.

To be Majors-Capts. Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery: George P. Scriven, William A. Glassford, Signal Corps: First Lieuts. Joseph E. Maxfield, Frank Greene, Samuel Reber, Eugene O. Fechet of Michigan. To be Captains-First Lieuts. George O. Squier Third Artillery; Eugene T. Wilson, Third Artillery second Lieuts, Jasper E. Brady, Jr., Nineteenth In fantry : Martin L. Hellings of Florida, Otto A. Nesmith of California, Daniel J. Carr of Connecticut, Howard . Giddings of Connecticut, Carl F. Hartman of New Jersey, John W. McConnell of Illinois, William H To be First Lieutenants-Leonard B. Wildman of Connecticut, John J. Ryan of Texas, William F. M. Rogers of Connecticut, Norman H. Camp of Idaho, tichard O. Rickards of Hitnois, and Julien P. Wooten

of Georgia.

To be Second Lieutenants—Walter L. Clarke, First Sergeant Signal Corps; James R. Steele, First Ser-geant Signal Corps; Basil O. Lenoir, Sergeant Signal Corps; James B. McLaughlin, Sergeant Signal Corps George C. Burnell, Sergeant Signal Corpa; Victor Shepherd, Sergeant Signal Corps; William M. Taloott, Sergeant Signal Corps; Thomas R. J. Campbell District of Columbia; Charles H. Gordon of Califor nia, Charles Rogan, Jr., of Tennessee, Alson J. Rudd of Minnesota, Henry W. Sprague of Massachusetta and Willfam W. Colt of Illinots.

For appointment in Subsistence Department-Lieut.-Col. Charles Albert Woodruff, to be Assist. Commissary-General of Subsistence, with rank of Colonel: Major Henry Granville Sharpe, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence and Lieuten Corps of Engineers-Major Charles Walker Ray

mend, to be Lieutenant-Colonel: Capt. William Mur-ray Black, to be Major: First Lieutenant Mason Matthews Patrick, to be Captain; Second Lieux Seorge Pierce Howell, to be Pirst Lieutenant. Artillery Arm-Capt. Selden Allen Day, First Artillery, to be Major: First Lieut. Erasmus Morgan Weaver, Jr., to be Captain; Second Lieut. Thomas Brigg Lamoreux, Fourth Artillery, to be First Lieu

Oavairy Arm-Second Lieut. Edwin Barnes Winens, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant. To be Assistant Quartermasters, with the Rank of Captain—Giles H. Holden of Minnesota, and Chester

3. Worthington of Iowa. To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the Rank of Captain—Eben S. Fenton of Michigan, Martin M. Marshall of Iowa, and Robert H. Beckbern of Texas.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. Long List of Army Appointments Approved-

Other Confirmations, WASHINGTON, May 24.-The Senate to-day

offrmed a long list of appointments in the various branches of the volunteer army. These included Eugene Griffin of New York to be Colonel, and Algernon Sartoris of the District of Columbia, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of Virginia, and Carlos Carbonel and Karl Fisher Hansen of New York to be First Lieutenants of Engineers; Benjamin F. Montgomery of Virginia to be Captain in the signal corps, and H. Kyd Douglas of Maryland to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of Major.

Also the following: Collectors of Customs-Charles T. Stanton, Stonigton, Conn.; William P. Stone, Baltimore; William B. Todd, Georgetown, D. C.; Clarence G. Smither Charry Stone, Va.; C. D. Jones, Beaufort, N. C.; Mer

Postmasters-New York: Graham H. Wheele Hammondsport; Edward Reed, Glens Falls; Henry Osterhold, Yonkers. New Jersey: Abram W. Boss, Flemington. North Carolina: Samuel H. Vick, Wil-

Assignments by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-Formal orders were issued by the War Department to-day directing Capt. James G. Blaine, Assistant Adjutant-Ger eral of Volunteers, to proceed immediately to San Francisco for assignment to duty in the expedition to the Philippine Islands. Major John

pedition to the Philippine Islands. Major John A. Logan, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is ordered to go to Mobile, Als., for assignment to duty on the staff of Major-Gen, Coppinger. Major-Gen, Coppinger is the sonin-law of the late James G. Blaine.

The War Department has decided to assign Lieut.-Col. Avery D. Andrews, Chief Quartermaster United States Volunteers New York city, to the command of Major-Gen. John R. Brooke at Chickamauga for duty as Chief Quartermastermaster of the Sixth Army Corps. Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Jewett, Judge-Advocate United States Volunteers, has been ordered to report in person to Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt for assignment to duty in the Department of the Pacific.

How to Address Mail to the foldlers.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The Post Office De partment has renewed its request to all persons addressing mail to those in military campa addressing mail to those in military camps throughout the country to write plainly upon the letter or parcel the company, regiment, and State, as "John Doe, Company D. Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, Falls Church, Va." At Camp Alger those are several regiments bearing the same numerical destination, and it is necessary in addressing mail to a member of a regiment to have the State name attached.

PRAISE FOR VOLUNTEERS. PINE SHOWING MADN BY THE MES

AT CAMP THOMAS. est for New York Troops from Gen. Wade-Improvement of the Volunteers State
1061-Enormous Quantities of Provisions
Sent to Chickenmangs-More Treeps Arrive.

CHATTANOODA, May 94 -Gen. Wade was in se field early this morning at Camp Thomas the time may come when we cannot go further and began the work of organizing the Third Corps, of which he will have command. It is we will be compelled to come to the issue of under him that the Fourteenth and Second New York regiments will fight, while the Twelfth will follow Gen. Breoke, commander of the First Corps, Gen. Wade witnessed the regimental drills of the Second and Fourteenth this morning and remarked that if the rest of his command was up to the standard set by the New Yorkers he would be satisfied, Gen. Wade's corps will consist of twenty-seven regi-

ments. He said to-day: "I intend to go to work at once and push every effort to perfect the organization of the corps in a very short time. I have not received any further orders from the War Department and do not know what steps will be taken when the gorns is completed."

Gen. Wade was in command of the troops at

Tampa before he was ordered here. When asked about the condition of the soldiers in the Florida town, be said: "The boys in Tampa are all in good spirits

and seem to be grumbling at nothing. They are all patriotic and anxious to fight, and the only thing that they might possibly dislike is the delay in the orders to go to Cubs. The boys make the Spaniards realize that they are battling against Americans. There is some talk among the yellow fever experts about the danger of sending the troops to Cupa at this time of the year, but the talk has not yet created the least alarm among the soldiers." He added that while he was not an expert in medical matters he thought himself that it would be extremely unwise to send the troops to the island now; that it would work more harm than good.

At the camp of the New Yorkers to-day there was the usual round of drilling, camp work and the amusements of card playing, swimming and kicking about the food. It seems to the New Yorkers as if they were never to get away from traveiling rations. There is plenty of food at the park, but the Commissary Department is overwhelmed with work and does not seem able to attend to the wants of the boys from the Empire State. The New Yorkers are calling themselves reconcentrados, but as a matter of fact they are not suffering for lack of food, though the coming change in rations will be most welcome. Many fat shoats and tough roosters have fallen victims to the unerring aim of the boys of the Second and Four centh and have made appetizing additions to their meagre menu. The Twelfth Regiment, which has been longer in camp, is faring better and gets as good as there is in camp.

Col. Grigsby's rough riders are encamped near brown as the Westerners are, they don't look bit more soldierly than the boys from New York, who have been tanned by the Southern sun until they are as brown as berries. Nine hundred and eighty stalwart men from the Green Mountain State, comprising the First Vermont Volunteer Regiment, arrived at Citico Junction early this morning over the Southern Railway. The regiment was hauled in four trains of thirteen coaches each. It is commanded by Col. O. D. Clark. Although composed of fine-looking soldiers, the regiment is only half equipped, and it will be some time before it is in shape to go to the front. About one-half of the men are uniformed and armed. There is a hospital corps of twelve men, but no ambulance, and there is a band composed of twenty soldiers, but no instruments. Six

hundred of the men were formerly members of the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard. The first strictly Southern regiment to arrive was the Third Tennessee, 1,000 strong, which came in to-day from Nashville. An evation was given the soldiers at Nashville and at almost every station along the route. The first section reached Chattanooga at 4, o'clock, and an hour later the entire regiment had arrived in the city. Breakfast, consisting of the usual rations, was served in the cars, which had been sidetracked in the yards near the Union Depot. and later the regiment left for Chickamauga. There are many recruits in the regiment, and only about two-thirds of the men are in uniform. Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor will probably complete their inspection of the camp tonorrow. Speaking of the appearance of the

troops, Gen. Breckinridge said to-day: "The absence from the ranks of weak, stringy, weedy looking boys was most gratifying. The not remember seeing any body of volunteers in 1861 that at all compared with the men now at the park. Many of the States have perfected their National Guard organizations to such a point that the officers and men are thorough soldiers, regulars, I might say, in all save some little experience and actual campaigning, and their presence in the ranks gives the appearance of a well-trained army rather than a body of ray volunteers. One thing I must say, and that is that it is a pity that some States should have sent out weak regiments. They make a mis take in sending many regiments of small numbers. If these States had sent out full regi ments they would have shown up better, even if the number of regiments had been smaller Gen. Sherman once said that a Wisconsin regiment was worth a brigade from any other State, because it contained its full quote of trained men."

The quantities of supplies now pouring into Chattanooga for the volunteer army are enormous. Fifty cars of provisions arrived yesterday and last night, and rations will continue to arrive in Chattanooga until the 4,000,000 or-dered by the Government are stored in thejwarehouses at this point. The following provision have been shipped to Chattancoga up to date: Bacon, 1,039,134 pounds, cost \$72,739,28; flour, 697,430 pounds, cost \$27,534.64; hard tack, 1,-448,585 pounds, cost \$72,429,25; baking powder, \$26,842 pounds, cost \$9,663.12; beans, 190,309 pounds, cost \$47,577.25; tomatoes, 58,680 cans, cost \$4,694,40; coffee, 169,787 pounds \$16,978.70; sugar, 19,381 pounds, \$10,362.51; vinegar, 14,114 gallons; 57,980 pounds, cost \$2,899.06; pepper, 2,000 pounds, cost 320; soap, 53,940 pounds. cost \$3,076.70; candles. 213,600 pounds, cost \$2,136; potatoes, 8,019 bushels, cost \$8,820.19. Total value, \$295,871.19. Orders for a sham battle to-morrow morain were given by Gen. Breckinridge to-day.

MONTANA'S CAVALRY UNDER WAY Her Rough Riders Are Off for Chicksmauga-

Cheyennes Begin Their War Dance HELENA, Mont., May 24.-Montana's quota of cavalry, consisting of companies of rough riders from Missoula, Butte, Billings and Miles City, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, left this afternoon for Chickamauga. At St. Louis they will meet some South Dakota companies and proceed to Chattanooga under Col. Grigaby of South Dakota, and the whole will constitute a

complete regiment Now that the State is stripped of troops, it is eported that the Cheyenne Indians on R River are beginning their war dances. It is un erstood that troops will be sent from Fort Meade, S. D., to quell any possible uprising.

WARSHIP OFF DIAMOND SHOALS

The Tennis L. Creamer Almost Ran Into Vessel Believed to He the New Orleans

NORFOLK, Va., May 24.-Capt. Pizzini of the chooner Tennie L. Creamer, which arrived here to-night, reports that he met a mysterious war ship at 9 o'clock last night when off Diamond Shoals. The schooner was bowling along, showing lights, when she almost ran into a large, dark vessel, which he made out to be a warship. The stranger showed no lights, and after he passed paid no attention to him. There appear to be good reason for believing that the warship was the cruiser New Orleans, which is patroll this coast on the watch for the Spanish floot,

ONE OF OUR SALEONS WELLOW HOME TAMPA HONORS VICTORIA.

A young woman who is suployed in the Lor-illard tobacco inctory in Jersey City was de-lighted resterday at receiving a letter, dated Key West, May 19, from her cousin, who is a sallor on the cruiser Montgomery, and it was passed around among all the girls in the deartment, It said:

"I received your most welcome letter to-day, and was very glad to hear from you. We just arrived here to-day from Perto Rico, ninescen days at sea from Key West, and I have not received a letter from anybody since the first of May, as all mail was held at Hey West.

"Day before yesterday this ship alone had a fight with two Spanish gunboats. We sighted them in near shore, and we went after them and started them going by giving them a 5-inch shell from our forecastle gun. Then we got all the guns agoing, and we had a hot time I can tell you, after we got fighting. After a while they started to run away from us and we gave chase. They went into the bay and up the river. We went into the bay, but could not go up the river as there was not enough water. We could just see the tops of their masts over the hills, and we kept firing at them until we found out that we could not get them out and we went away and left them. Nobody was hurt on our ship, and I do not know if we killed any Dons or not, but I ope we did. Oh, it is fine, when you are fighting, to hear the shells whistling over your head,

"When we were bombarding San Juan, Port Rico, as the fighting first began, I had my head up through a hatchway when a shot came so close to my head that I did not do a thing but fall down the ladder. Don't laugh, now. I was not afraid, but I dodged a little too much and cell off. But when I got working at my gun I forgot about everything and everybody. we got through, you ought to see us, all black and burned with rowder. You would see a shipmate come up and pat the gun and say, 'Speak to them, old boy; speak to them,' and those guns did speak to them, you can bet.

"We think the new job on hand is to bombard Havana, I bope we do. You must excuse this aper and penall, but we are lucky if we get two ours out of twenty-four. You ought to see now what used to be the White Squadron. They are awful dirty outside, but we can fight just the same. You ought to see me. I look just like a pirate. Well, I have smelled powder and been under fire, and you cannot realize how it feels. When you begin you forget everything. All that is in your mind is to see how quick you can fire. The gun that I am at, No. 2, fired the first shot from the Montgemery at the bombardment of San Juan. Write soon, as a letter now goes a long way, and I guess we will be gone from here again in two or three days. Excuse dirt and everything else, as it all comes with the

"Good-by and God bless you all and take care of you. I still remain, your loving sailor cousin,

ROUGH RIDERS READT TO START. Col. Wood Expects to Receive Marching Orders

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 24.—Col. Wood of the regiment of rough riders to-day received a espatch from the Adjutant-General of the army, asking how soon his command would be in readiness to move. Col. Wood replied: "At once." He expects to receive orders to start in a day or two for Gavelston.

Regimental mounted drill is carried on daily. The men make a fine appearance and are magnificent riders. Capt. Cooper of the regular army, who has been detailed here issuing arms, &c., is through with his work, and is about to return to Fort Sam Houston, Lieut, Micah Jenkins, lately of the United States Cavalry. has been appointed Captain of Troop K. He has just arrived from the University of Tennessee, where he was an instructor.

To-night the citizens of San Antonio will tender a concert to the regiment. Prof. Carl Beck's band will furnish the music, and a large crowd will be in attendance.

Dr. Lamont of the United States Navy donned his rough rider's uniform te-day. Lient. H. Ryming of Troop D was formerly Lieutenant with Troop B, Eighth United States Cavalry. At present the regiment is uniformed in brown jeans, but it is the intention, as soon as the cloth can be made, to substitute karke, which is the material used by the English Army in India and

Joseph Tailer and Robert Ferguson, both of New York, are two of the tallest men in the regiment, and are used as file closers. Sergeant Haywood of Troop K was formerly of the New York police, and is the standard bearer.

TO RIDE WITH ROOSEVELT. Another Stock Buchange Man Turus Siz Pace

Charles E. Knoblauch will be the second member of the New York Stock Exchange to join Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He told his friends on the Exchange yesterday, that he had arranged to start for San Antonio to-morrow, and that he would there join J. Lorimer Worden, who left the Exchange last week to become one of Roosevelt's troopers. Mr. Knoblauch is about 30 years old, of powerful build, and an all-round athlete. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and boxes, wrestles, swims, and rides.

DRILL SQUADS AT HARVARD.

They Practice Shooting Daily and Have Ben-Their First Open Country Marching. CAMBRIDGE, May 24,-The Harvard drill squads did their first open country marching this afternoon. The Law School squad in particular had a severe test in the way of climbing fences and getting through narrow places Regular practice in sharpshooting has been started in the new baseball case on Soldiers Field. The squads begin shooting daily at 1:30 P. M. and continue until 4:30.

The whole battalion will attend the annual Memorial Day exercises. The men will all wear uniforms, including campaign hats, dark coats and white duck trousers. It has been suggested that the battalion parade through the principal treets of Boston

600 BISCUIT PACKERS STRIKE. They Refuse to Work for Reduced Wage

Were Packing Army Supplies. Bix hundred biscuit packers struck yesterday n the warerooms of the American Biscuit Comcany. The company has an order to supply s large quantity of hard tack for the troops. The packers had been receiving two cents a box for packing each 25-pound box of hard tack, and yesterday the wages were reduced to a cent and a half a box. Then the men held a consultation and decided to strike. The strike is expected to extend to-day.

ONE MORE IOWA REGIMENT. t Expects to Start for Chickamauga on Next

DES MOINES, Ia., May 24.—Iowa will send out another regiment this week, the Fifty-second, ommanded by Col. William B. Humphrey. The egiment is ready to be mustered into the ably start for Chickamauga on Saturday. Gov. Shaw will see to it that each man has a good rubber blanket, new shoes, and all necessary clothing at the State's expense before they leave. This is the case with all lowa troops. They receive twenty-one days' pay from the State before they leave.

PORTEMOUTH, N. H., May 24.—The steam Comanche, Capt. Lake, recently purchased from Senator Hanna by the Govern nent, arrived at the navy yard to-night, and will be fitted out with magazines and a battery. She is of steel, 172 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 12 feet draught, and built in 1892 for use

Sonator Manna's Yacht at Portsmouth.

Marines for the Topcka Arrive. Forty marines from Philadelphia, in charge of First Sergeant Monroe, marched across town last night from the Barclay street ferry to the bridge, when they took cars for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The men have been assigned to the

ARMY OFFICERS MELT CREEDRATE THE OURESTS BIRTHDAY.

coches and Mossaces Votoing the Priesdehip of Great Britain and America — A New Camp for Meavy Artillery Established—The Blue and the Gray Side by Side to Camp. TAMPA, May 24.—Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated at the big hotel here to-day with a banquet, Gen. Shafter sitting in the place of conor beneath the British and American flags pendent from crossed poles. A regimental band played national airs on the plants during the finner. Col. C. C. Wiley of the staff of Gov. Johnston of Alabama acted as toastmaster.

To the toast, "Her Britannic Majesty Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India," Dr. Winters, a surgeon in the British Army, responded. He made a happy hit when he pointed to the two flags and said: "Their colors never run." The burden of his speech was that a tacit alliance now existed between the United States and England.

Mayor Gillett of Tampa spoke to the toast "The President of the United States," and Gen. Shafter was called upon to say some-thing about "The Army and Navy," and proved himself a ready after-dinner talker. The present war, he said, was the first since the Revolutionary period which had the patriotic support of the whole people. He had no fear for the behavior of the American Army in Cuba. It had never been defeated except by men of the South in the civil war, and with both the North and the South represented in the ranks it would achieve a signal victory.

Col. Presky of the Florida volunteers respond ed to "Our Noble-Hearted Countrywomen." Congratulatory letters from John Claffin of New York, Gov. Bloxham of Florida, Gov. Welcoth of Massachusetts, and others were read. The British Admiral in command in the West Indies cabled his regrets that he could not spare a warship to represent Great Britain at Tampa on the Queen's Birthday. The Queen's Secretary cabled from Balmoral her appreciation of the onor done her. A salute was fired by a light battery at Port Tampa at noon. The chief floral decoration in the dining hall was a handsome crown on a pedestal, the piece being four feet

Secretary of State Day sent the following message to Col. Thomas T. Wright, who arranged the banquet:

This Government regards with kindly interest the celebration held at Tampa to-day in honor of the Queen's Birthday. A salute by military authorities will be appropriate." The War Department established an artiller

camp in the suburbs of this city yesterday. The new camp is situated three miles from the Court House and is more than a mile from any other camp. The selection of the site was made by Gen. Shafter several days ago and it is one of the most desirable in this vicinity. It is on a high bluff and well drained, and the water supply is furnished from a basin less than a hundred yards from the commanding officer's camp, into which bubble half a dozen natural springs, with an aggregate flow of nearly half a million gallons a day. The water comes from the same strate which furnish the city's supply, and a recent analysis proves it to be absolutely pure. Gen. Shafter recognized at once the peculiar fitness of the site for a large camp. Workmen are now engaged in erecting a pumping station near the springs which will force the water at the rate of 200 gallons a min

ute to any part of the camp. Trains bringing the heavy artillery, camp supplies and equipments are arriving almost hourly and within a few days the new camp will be the principal one here. Major Samuel M. Mills of the Sixth Artillery is in command and has named it Camp Rogers for Gen. John I. Rogers, Chief of Artillery. About 2,000 men, constituting regular batteries, will form the nucleus of the slege train, which will be composed of siege guns mortars, and howitzers. There are already here 150 carloads of the equipment for the new amp, together with many horses and mules. In the general plan of the camp Major Mills has

one, and he is preparing for whatever additions Recruits for the heavy artillery have begun to arrive at the new camp at the rate of twenty a day, and the men come from all parts of the country. To-night a special railroad track is being built to it for the transportation of the heavy guns which have begun to arrive. As soon as the camp has grown sufficiently to warrant it, telegraphic and telephonic communica tion will be established with the city. In addiion to the artillery, it now seems probable that ome of the infantry and cavalry will be sta-

taken into consideration that it is to be a large

tioned there. Gen. Shafter has in contemplation the establishment of another camp at Ballast Point, five m the city, on the bay. The troops which will probably be sent to this camp are now at Port Tampa. A change from the latter place is desirable on account of the limited water supply there. The Ohio, Michigan, and Georgia volunteers at Camp De Soto were organized to-day into a provisional brigade, with Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins commanding. The wearers of the blue and the gray, who are side by side in the camp, are getting along splendidly together, and all expect to be wearing the same uniform within ten days. The Thirty-second Michigan Regiment is more or less disturbed to-day by the arance in its camp of measles and mumps, which have sent a number of the men to the

ARTILLERY RECRUITS WANTED bany, and This City to Enlist New Men.

Under orders from the War Department, etachment of four men of the Seventh Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, David's Island, sisting of Lieut, Hern, Sergeant Huff and Privates Heller and Madden, left the fort yes erday to undertake recruiting for the regiment in this city. They reported at the Government recruiting station, 25 and 27 Third avenue. Two other detachments, similarly constituted as to numbers, were sent to Albany and Buffalo on the same duty.

The need of special recruiting for this regi-

ment is due to the fact that requisitions have seen made upon it for men to fill up the garrisons of Willets Point, Fort Schuyler, Fort Adams, R. L. and other coast fortifications West and South. It is desired to recruit each of the eleven batteries up to 100 men, the maximum number under the law. It is expected, judging from the time it took to recruit the regiment originally, about three months ago, that full batteries can be obtained in

No Distilling Plants for Transports Vot. Just before the Yucatan, chartered for transport ship by the Government from the Ward line, sailed for Key West last week git was stated that she carried twelve distilling plants, to be installed on transports at Ke-West. It was announced yesterday that at the last moment it was decided not to send any distilling plants by the Yucatan at all, since those offered did not suit. Bids for twelve plants will be opened to-day. The successful bidder will be required to set up a plant here, to be thoroughly tested before he is allowed to fill the order.

Of 1861-65 prices on all necessities ad vanced rapidly. Even dollar medicines were at one time sold at \$1.50. The present war may have similar effect. Be wise and prudent TO-DAY, by buying at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the most essential family medicines. Thousands of people tell of wonderful cures by these medicines, and millions testify to their intrinsic merit. Be sure to get

ood's Sarsa-

If you see an unusually handsome desk in a friend's office ask him if it isn't a "Hale."

HALE CO., Desks at export prices, 15 Stone Street.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED

"Great Rock Island Route."

Improved Dining Cars. Best Train Between

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CHICAGO 🗯 COLORADO

Leaves Chicago daily at 4.30 P. M., connecting with late trains from the Rast.

Arriving at Denver or Colorado Springs at 8.00 P. M. the following day.

New Fast Flyer, Chicago to

Wide Vestibule Train

Entire New Equipment-

Library Buffet Smokers, Chair

Cars, Pullman Sleepers and

throughout. Built expressly

Colorado Springs, Denver and

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD. John Sebastian, e.P.A., GRL&P.Ry.

ENSIGN TUTTLE TAKES A BRIDE sauce of a Young Man Who Has Just Sc-

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The anxiety of the patriotic young man of the country to enlist in the military or naval service has brought to light another romantic marriage. Charles Tuttle of Chicago, the son of H. A. Tuttle, Superintendent of the North American Telegraph Company, came to Washington ten days ago to take an examina ion for the place of ensign in the navy. He was a member of the Illinois naval reserves and, in addition to graduating from a naval school, had spent some time on the Pacific Ocean, including a veyage to the Philippines and another to China, shipping as an ordinary seaman. He passed the examination with fiv ng colors, and last night received his appoint ment as ensign. He was assigned to duty or the steamship Celtic, recently purchased, and now being fitted out at New York as a refriger

tor ship for the navy. While waiting for the result of the examination he called on his former sweetheart. Miss Florence Green, who resided here, and their broken engagement was renewed. The orders for sea duty came rather unexpectedly, and it did not take long to decide on an immediate marriage. The ceremony took place to-day, and they started at once for Naw York, where Ensign Tuttle will be stationed until his ship is ready for sea.

LACRET'S EXPEDITION.

The List of the Cuban Military Men Who Left Tampa Recently. WASHINGTON, May 24,-The complete list of fficers in command of the Cuban expedition which recently left Tampa for Cuba under com-

nand of Gen. José Lacret has been forwarded to Washington and is: Gen. Don Julio Sanguilly; Second Colonel, Don Manuel Alfonzo; Chief of Despatchers, Capt. Don Adolfo Diaz: Adjutant-General First Lieut Don Martin Morua Delgado; Commissary Officer, First Lieut, Alfredo G. Marti; Aides, Second Lieuts, Louis Manrara, Julio Zubicarreta Crucet, Mariano Portillo Plasencia, José Leon Quesada; Adjutant to Colonel, Second Lieut, Don Enrique Pedro Perez; Judge, Lieut.-Col. Don Ramon Pages; instructors, Capts. Don Martin de Salazar Caballero and Don Carlos Pedro Culmell; First Lieut. Luis Moret y Solar; six noncommissioned officers; interpreters, Don Antonio G. Touceda, Den Rigoberto Ramires, Don Miguel Morales, Don Pedro Mederos, Don Pedro Hizeano, Don Serafin Ventura, Don Mario S. de Zaya, Don Julian Mendoza, Don Felix Fernando de Castro, Don Luis Simonpetri, Don Antonio Munoz; Primitivo Gonzales, chief cook.

BLOCKADE OF A PIE WOMAN. Secruits at McPherson Barracks Compinis

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.-Trouble is threatened among the recruits at McPherson barracks because of a recent ruling of the regimental con mander, Col. Cook. The men became dissatisfied with their rations, and began to spend their spare cash for the appetizing ples which the wife of one of the privates has been vending

Col. Cook saw a group of recruits eating these ples, and instantly instituted a blockade of the ple woman, asserting that ples tended to dyspepsia. He does not, however, object to been drinking. The profits from sales of the latter go to the regimental fund, and for this reason the recruits regard Col. Cook's order as a scheme to rob them for the benefit of the regulars.

Will Col. Michell Command the 24th Again There are rumors in Brooklyn that Col. Harry W. Mishell may be recalled to the command or the Fourteenth Regiment, now at Chickamauga. as soon as Col. Grant receives his expected pro motion. Lieut.-Col. Kline is at the front with the regiment, but it is said that a majority of the officers are still opposed to his appointment as Colonel, and that there is a strong sentiment n the regiment in favor of recalling Col. Michell to the command. He served in the civil war with the regiment and retired from the com mand about a year ago. He is the Deputy Ex

Organizing the 114th Regiment. Col. Britton, who is organizing the 114th Reg iment at the Eighth avenue armory in Brooklyn, has appointed the following company commandants: Charles W. Furey, Company A; James D. Maudeville, B; Calvin L. Lewis, C; Alfred C. Ostrander, D; Fred. H. Guild, F. As soon as the roll of the old Fourteenth mer who remained at home is received from Chicks mauga they will be transferred in a body to the new organization, whose ranks will soon be full

Hastings Russars Ordered Out. PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Orders came from Harrisburg to-night for the mobilization of the Hastings Hussars, a battalion of 400 men raised

by Major William F. Mannix. It is the first or ganized body of volunteers accepted by the Lighthouse Youder Holly Launched Baltimons, May 34.—The United States lighthouse tender Holly, which has been length-ened and rebuilt at the Columbian from Works, was leunehed this afternoon,

Sale of Silk & Linen Dress Fabrics.

Plain and Fancy Batiste or Grenadine, in Plaid, Stripe and Novel effects, widths 30 to 45 inches,

25c. to \$1.50

-formerly 50c. to \$4.75.-Lord & Taylor,

FIRST PENSION OF THE WAR. An Application for \$19 a Month Made by a

Овикови, Wis., May 24.—The first applica tion for a pension on account of the Spanish war emanates from Oshkosh. The applicant is Mrs. William H. Hook, widow of a private who died of stomach trouble at Camp Harvey. Mrs. Hook is entitled to a pension of \$12 a month under the act of July 14, 1862, which awards that amount to childless widows whose husbands die in the service of the States, after having been duly enrolled. The record, as furnished by Adjt.-Gen. Boardman, shows that Hook was mustered into Company F. Second Regiment, on Friday, was taken sick on Saturday and died on Sunday, May 15.

Jamaica Helped Feed Cuba.

A passenger on the Atlas line steamship Altai, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that when the troop ship Alfonso XII. put into Kingston harbor three weeks ago her commander wanted a large quantity of provisions for about 1,100 soldiers aboard. He was permitted to buy enough to last him to the nearest Spanish port. The supply of breadstuffs in Jamaica was short because of the demand for them in Cuba and the high prices obtainable there. The passenger said he knew of three vessels that had taken cargoes of supplies to the Spanish on the outh side of the island. Several newspaper correspondents had been prevented by the Govnment from sending over the cable news of

the movements of American warships. Dr. Capete Sails for Beston. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.
KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 24.—Dr. Domingo Mender Capote, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, who arrived here on Sunday en route to the United States, will sail to-night on the steamer Belvidere for Boston.

Our blue and black Serge Suits at \$14 are for the man who wants a very genteel Suit. with a fit and finish such as few other stores can give. Also Suits for \$15, \$16 & \$18, silk lined,

\$18 & \$20. If he must have a plain or mixture, we have them from \$10 to \$28.

If you prefer Made-to-Order Clothes; the best is the only kind of work our tailors know how to do.

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